The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,763.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 46	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] Rs. 3 0
[illegible] 2 8
[illegible] 1 8
[illegible] 0 2½ As.

[illegible] As. per Line.
[illegible]
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[illegible] which are to be inserted for a considerable time may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] of twenty-three lines relating to such matters as Lost Property, Servants' Characters, Situations, Wanted or Servants Wanted, Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Partnerships, Sales by Auction, Sales of Unclaimed Goods at the Custom House, Sales of Stray Cattle at the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 17th March 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th March 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports calling at Galle),

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.		
TANJORE ...	2263	450	Capt J. Orman 31st March at 3 P. M.
TRAVANCORE.	1900	350	Capt W. Barratt 28th April at 3 P. M.
BANGALORE ..	2263	500	Capt G.N. Hector 14th May at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th March 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer CASTORE, 2,700 Tons, and 250 H.P., Captain G. MARUSSIG, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 21st March 1877.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste.....	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said....	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

S.S. POLLUCE, 2,700 Tons, 250 H.P., on the 10th April 1877
S.S. ETTORE, 3,800 do. 400 do. do. 10th May „

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 1st March 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,

CAPTAIN THOMAS COLLINS.

THIS Steamer will sail again for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, positively.

A few Berths are still disengaged.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th February 1877.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S.S. TRINACRIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. PRO-PONTIS, DUNN, Master, from LIVERPOOL, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for Damage or Short Delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th March 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co. AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, splendid Piano by Broadwood and Sons, garden with rare plants, &c., &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 29th March 1877, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place the whole of the valuable and handsome drawing, dining and bed room furniture, &c., &c., the property of F. W. Stevens, Esq.

The same comprising of :—Richly carved and plain black-wood round, pier and dining tables, teapoys,. whatnots, side-board, sofas and chairs with spring seated, lining, easy, pridaux, rocking, dining room and lady's low chairs, excellent table ornaments, statuettes and vases, rich 3 light duplex, hanging kerosine chandellier (Trescher & Co.), handsome ball carpet with boarder, full toned mahogany piano by Broadwood and Sons, revolving piano stool, music book racks, rich oil painting chromolithograph and water colours in gilt frames, new China matting, screens, English table covers, reclining sofas, green painted iron bed steads complete with bedding, chests of drawers, wardrobe, carved large dressing and washing tables with fittings, baba cots and cradles, bath room furniture, bataknds double seated perambulator, coir mats, richly cut star pattern glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated ware, table and hanging lamps, dispense and cookroom furniture, copper utensils, garden with rare plants in variety, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published hereafter with full particulars

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th March 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th inst. Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

1 pair superior scarlet shawls.
1 red turband with gold end.
The property of an officer proceeding to England.
A few articles of fine plated wares, bridles, gold sash, sword belts, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Bay Arab Horse, broken to harness, age 5 years, height 14-3
A Bay Australian Charger.
A Powerful Persian horse, 8 years.
A Deccannee Galloway, 13 hands, sound & steady in harness & saddle.

AUCION SALE OF HARDWARE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of Lookmanjee Tyabjee, mortgagor, the following 2 packages of hardware, consisting of glass knobs 1¾, 1½, 1¼, and 1 inch, hat and boat hooks, and screws of sizes.

AUCTION SALE OF SUGAR, SWEEPINGS OF GRAIN AND COTTON, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by a public Auction, at the G.I.P. Railway Station Boree Bunder.

50 Bags of sugar, partly damaged by wet.
A large quantity of sweepings of grain and cotton.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have received instructions from Mr. CLEVELAND, to sell by Public Auction, at his house, Breach Candy, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 7 A.M., a valuable collection of plants.

Catalogues are published and the plants are now on view from 6 to 8 A.M. and from 5 to 7 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF LOST LUGGAGE, etc., at G. I. P. Railway Station. Boree Bunder.

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned places, a lot of Lost Luggage, etc.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1th March 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY. 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The sale of the valuable stock in trade of the late Kotumull Dhoolamull will be resumed to-day at 1 o'clock at our rooms commencing with lot No. 254.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms :—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 cases white ground prints.
28 oblong marble slabs, 4 ft by 2 ft.
12 round marble slabs 2 ft in diameter.

An invoice of superior Perfumery from Phillipson and Co, just landed ex County of Peebles, consisting of lavendar-water, vegetable extracts, assorted perfumes, highly perfumed moellius, Bear's marrow, French curling cream, assorted pomades, assorted tooth powders, poudre subtel, pearl powder, Pustachionut powder, bloom of roses, shaving soaps, brown-Windsor soap, assorted toilet soaps, &c. &c.

The property of a Gentleman who has left Bombay consisting of French polished writing table and chair by Deschamps, dressing, washing, and other tables, side-board, gown press, conversation and reclining couches, camp cots, chairs, screens, dressing glass, China matting, cooking utensils, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 new canoe shaped Barouche.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome richly carved and French polished blackwood household furniture made to order, by Deschamps, best plated rich crockery and glass-ware, &c., at No. 60, Breach Candy, opposite the "Crow's Nest."

On SATURDAY, next, the 17th March, sale commencing at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Breach Candy, the valuable household furniture of Sorabjee Nanabhoy, Esq.

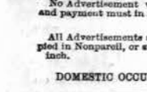
Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be printed, and the furniture on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th March 1877.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH ALGIERS, AND LISBON.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. ASSYRIA, 1495 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. HEADMAN, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 10th March 1877.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 2nd March and on TUESDAY, the 6th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Assyria.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th December 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. BURMAH, 1,082 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. SMITH, on SATURDAY, the 10th March 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. HENDERSON, on FRIDAY, the 16th March, 1877, at 4 P.M. to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

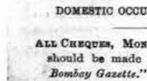
The S.S. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 136 H. P., Commander A. GRAY, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 13th March, 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cochin Mandvee.

The S.S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. HENDERSON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th March 1877, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th of each month, on the 1st

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	.... £4	Without food.
Suez	35	22	 8	
Port Said	38	24	 9	
Messina	50	34	 14	
Naples	50	34	 14	
Leghorn	50	34	 14	
Genoa	50	34	 14	
Marseilles	52	35	 14-10	

Including Wines

Children under 10 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 29th January 1877.

RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

XTRA STEAMERS TO NAPLES, LIVORNO, AND GENOA.

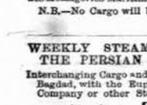
MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s well-known Steamer INDIA, Captain DODERO, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, to be followed by the PERSIA, Captain MESELLO, to leave on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877, *without fail.* For passage and particulars of information, apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. PEARSON, Commander.

TO SAIL 10TH MARCH POSITIVELY.



THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in Saloon built on Deck.

She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c, which can be procured on board at Moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bomb , 16t February 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. TRINACRIA will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, the 21st March, and will be followed by the S. S. EUROPA on WEDNESDAY, the 4th April.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

1st CLASS TO NAPLES .....Rs. 400
Do. TO LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents

Bombay, 28th Febru y 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 10TH MARCH.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA, THE CELEBRATED PIANIST, AND THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

ON WHICH OCCASION WILL BE REPEATED (BY SPECIAL REQUEST), FOR THE LAST TIME IN BOMBAY, OFFENBACH'S OPERA BOUFFE GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT IN FOUR ACTS.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

COCORICO (*Duke of Brabant*).....MR. H. VERNON.
GOLO (*his Prime Minister*)..... „ A. PLUMPTON.
BURGOMASTER (*of Curacoa*)..... „ J. BATSON.
CHARLES MARTEL..... „ G. FENDON.
GRAB } (*The Bold Gendarmes*)..... { „ H. VERNON.
PITOU } { „ ROLLINGS.
GENEVIEVE.....MRS. H. VERNON.
DROGAN (*a Baker, afterwards Page*).MISS ELCIA MAY
COUNCILLORS, &c.

LAST TIME OF THE WONDERFUL PIE.
LAST TIME OF CUP OF TEA SONG.
LAST TIME OF THE BALCONY DUET.
LAST TIME OF DROGAN'S SLEEP SONG.

THE BOLD GENDARMES.

Between the First and Second Acts

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA WILL PERFORM

ERIN .....SIR JULIUS BENEDICT.

And between the Second and Third Acts

DANCE NEGRE.....ARCHER.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle .....Rs. 4 | Stalls .....Rs. 3
Gallery ..... „ 2 | Pit ..... „ 1

Family Tickets admitting Three to the Dress Circle ...Rs. 10

Doors open at 8-30 ; Commence at 9.

Box Office open at SOUNDY and Co., where Plan may be seen and Seats secured.

NOTICE.—The Tramway Cars will run to and from Byculla on the Nights of Performance.

☞ SECURE YOUR SEATS EARLY ! ☜

S. S. STRATHLEVEN.

PASSENGERS by the above Steamer are informed that she will sail at 4 P.M. TO-DAY.

A Steam Launch will ply between the steamer and Apollo Bunder from Noon until the hour of sailing.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Bombay, 10th March 1877. Passenger Agents.

ON TUESDAY, the 3rd of April, Messrs. LUDDHA IBRAM & Co. are instructed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION the PROPERTY left in India by LORD MARK KERR, at 8, Lothian Road, Poona. Printed Catalogues can be obtained on application to Messrs. LUDDHA IBRAM & Co., East Street, Poona.

THE BHOWNUGGUR MILLS & PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—TENDERS for SUPPLYING this Company with COALS, to be delivered at their Mills and Presses, Bhownuggur, for One Year from the 1st June next, will be received at the Office of the Company, from the 12th to 18th instant. The Coals to be of the best Welsh Hartley description.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

4 and 5, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to Noon of the 25th instant, for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS, COCOANUT OIL and STORES required for the use of the Light Houses and Light Vessels for (1) One Year from the 1st of April next.

Further particulars will be afforded by this Office.

W. L. SEARLE,
Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port.

Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant's Office,
Bombay, March 1877.

CONVULSIONS IN TEETHING.

The Nurrery has no more innocent help than Mrs. JOHNSON'S SOOTHING SYRUP, which, applied to the Infant's Gums, reduces the pain and prevents convulsions. CONTAINS NO NARCOTIC. See the name of "BARCLAY & SONS, Farringdon-Street, London," is on the stamp. Sold by all Chemists at 2s. 9d. a bottle.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents : MATHEW CLARK & SONS, 72, Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.

ELLWOODS' HATS AND HELMETS.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

Velvet, Beaver, and Felt Hat Manufacturers.
Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the AIR CHAMBER HATS & HELMETS.
Universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all Residents in

HOT CLIMATES.

24, Great Charlotte Street, London, S. E.

PRELIMINARY ADVERTISEMENT.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a RAILWAY between AJMERE and AHMEDABAD, about 300 miles in length, will probably be invited in the course of the year 1877. The object of this advertisement is to give Contractors timely notice so that they may go over the ground, make enquiries, collect information, &c., during the present season ; but the Government of India does not bind itself to call for Tenders. Information regarding the alignment, works, &c, can be obtained on application to the Engineer-in-Chief, Ajmere.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, Lt.-Col., R. E.,
Director of State Railways.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS. SHOT.
CARTRIDGES. WADDING.
POWDER. SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES Of every description,

IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

TO BE LET, the REMAINING FEW BUNGALOWS at MATHERAN for the MARCH SEASON :—

Nos.	Names of Bungalows.	Rent Rs.
25	Rose Cottage	400
25½	Terrace do.	400
25b	Cawa do.	400
29	Ewart Lodge	500
32	Keenkabo	300
39	Parbut House	500
69	Upna Cottage	200
69a	Tomarra do.	200
73	Florence Lodge	400
74	Mary Lodge	450
82	Sir Mungruldass' Small Bungalow	250
84	Barr's Cottage	400
85	Red House	300
87	Wadia Lodge	500
92	The Dell	300
101	The Fleetwood	300
—	Bungalow	350

As for further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE.
No. 28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a SHOP in Hornby Row, next door to Mrs. HUNT, Milliner. Rent only Rs. 50. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
No. 28, Meadow Street House Agent.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Brown Waler Gelding, 6 years, 15-3 high, a splendid mover in harness and makes a good dog-cart horse, Rs. 800.

A pair of Arabs, Grey and Chesnut, one 7 years and the other aged, 14-2 high, both stylish movers in harness and one a perfect lady's horse, Rs. 800.

A thorough-bred Waler Gelding, 8 years, 15-2 high, a grand mover under saddle and would ...ke a good cross-country horse, Rs. 600.

A pair of Waler Mares, 15-2 high, very steady in double harness, with a set of second-hand double harness, Rs. 700.

A handsome Iron Grey Arab Galloway, 5 years, 14 hands, strong and fast, Rs. 700.

A Bay Arab Galloway, 4 years, 13-3½ high, strong and compactly built, up to 13 stone, Rs. 500.

A handsome high-caste Chesnut Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, is a perfectly broken Infantry and Artillery Charger, Rs. 500.

A Flea-bitten Grey Arab, 8 years old, 14-1 high, up to 12 stone, with easy paces and makes a good Lady's horse, Rs. 400.

A Bay Country-bred Gelding, 5 years, 14-3 high, up to weight, a pleasant saddle horse and is very stylish in harness, Rs. 500.

A dark Chesnut Arab, 8 years, 14-1½ high, compactly built, quiet in harness, and makes a good Boughan horse, Rs. 300.

A powerful Waler Gelding, 7 years, 16-2 high, quiet and showy in harness, Rs. 600.

A Chesnut Country-bred, 4 years, 15 hands, goes well in harness, Rs. 400.

A well-bred Bay Arab Galloway, aged, 14 hands, has been ridden for the last 2 years by a lady, Rs. 300.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 10th March 1877.

STATIONERY.

PAPERS AND ENVELOPES.

SUPERIOR THICK NOTE PAPERS.

For General Local Correspondence.

REDUCED PRICES, MARCH 1877.

THE produce of Celebrated Mills, these machine-made papers are singularly superior to, and free from, the defects of hand-made papers. They are just sufficiently glazed to render the passage of the pen agreeable; whilst their hardness, closeness, and evenness of texture ensure their availability for use during the wet season. They are imported in frequent consignments by way of the Suez Canal. The papers in boxes or packets of 5 quires, the envelopes (cut with the modern high flaps, square, to take paper once folded in half; oblong, to take paper twice folded in thirds) in boxes of 100 and 125 each.

PAPERS. per box of 5 quires. DE LA RUE'S "IMPERIAL TREASURY." ENVELOPES per box of 125.

Gentlemen's Sizes.

Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
2 0	2 4	Baronial Note (8 by 5 inches): A handsome paper for private use in study or house	sq. 1 12	2 0
			ob. 1 8	1 12
2 4	2 8	Do. do. Extra thick		
1 8	1 12	Post Octavo (7 by 4½ inches). Gentlemen's "Invitation" or "Acceptance" paper	sq. 1 8	1 12
1 12	2 0	Do. do. Extra thick	ob. 1 4	1 8

Ladies' Sizes.

1 4	1 8	Albert's (6¼ by 4 inches). A useful general note-paper	sq. 1 6	1 8
1 8	1 12	Do. do. Extra thick	ob. 1 2	1 4
1 2	1 4	Princess's (5 by 3½ inches). The last new *square* paper	ob. 1 4	1 8
1 6	1 8	Do. do. Extra thick		
1 2	1 4	Queen's (5¼ by 3¼ inches). Special Ladies' "Invitation" or "Acceptance" paper	sq. 1 4	1 8
1 6	1 8	Do. do. Extra thick		

DOUBLE THICK MOURNING NOTE PAPERS.

With Broad, Middle, or Narrow Border.

2 4	2 8	Post Octavo (7 by 4½ inches)	sq. 2 0	2 4
2 0	2 4	Albert's (6¼ by 4 inches)	sq. 2 0	2 4
1 12	2 0	Queen's (5¼ by 3¼ inches)	sq. 1 12	2 0

SUPERIOR THIN NOTE PAPERS.

For Postal Correspondence.

DE LA RUE AND Co's

EXTRA SUPERFINE WATER-LINED SATIN PAPERS.

Present the advantages of—agreeable surface, resistance to the action of damp, substantial texture, and availability for Inland correspondence under the *Reduced Inland Postal Rates.*

PAPERS, per packet of 5 quires.				ENVELOPES per box of 100	
2 8	3 0	Medium Quarto (10 by 8 inches), Blue or Cream; admirably adapted for business use. 1 Sheet and Envelope weigh under 1 tola. 1½ Sheet and Envelope weigh under ½ oz.	sq. ½th ob. ½th	1 12 1 4	2 0 1 8
1 4	1 8	Medium Octavo (8 by 5 inches.) Amber, Blue, or Cream. *The best paper for private Postal use.* 1 Sheet and Envelope weigh under ½ tola. 3½ Do. do. do. do. ½ oz.	sq. ob.	1 12 1 4	2 0 1 8
1 4	1 8	Post Octavo (7 by 4½ inches), Amber and Cream 1½ Sheet and Envelope weigh under ½ tola. 4 Do. do. do. do. ½ oz.	sq. ob.	1 4 1 2	1 8 1 4

MOURNING BORDERED PAPER.

For Postal Correspondence.

Cream, Water Lined, with Broad, Middle, or Narrow Borders.

4 0	4 8	Medium Quarto (*full letter size*)	sq. 2 0	2 4
2 0	2 4	Medium Octavo (*private letter size*)	ob. 1 12	2 0

Violet, Water-lined, with Extra Broad Border.

4 8	5 0	Medium Quarto	sq. 2 4	2 8
2 4	2 8	Medium Octavo	ob. 2 0	2 4

COMBINED NOTE AND ENVELOPE PAPERS.

Cream, with Broad Border, per box of 5 quires	4 0	4 8
Violet, with Extra Broad Border, per box of 5 quires	4 8	5 0

CHIT PAPER.

1 2	1 4	Gentlemen's size (7 by 4½ inches) good cream laid	sq. 1 0	1 2
			oc. 0 14	1 0
0 14	1 0	Ladies' size (6¼ by 4 inches)	ob. 0 12	0 14
			sq. 0 14	1 0

BLUE AND CREAM LAID FOOLSCAP PAPERS.

Fine Plain, per quire As. 8	per ream	10 8	12 0
Do. (Blue only) ruled with lines only, per quire As. 10	„	11 0	12 8
Superfine Plain, per quire As. 12	„	12 0	14 0
Do. (Blue only), ruled with lines only, per quire As. 14	„	16 0	18 0
Do. (Blue only), ruled for accounts, per quire Re. 1	„	16 0	18 0

OFFICIAL ENVELOPES, BLUE OR CREAM LAID.

No. 1, measuring 10½ by 4½ inches, for Deeds and Official Documents	per box of 100	1 12	2 0
No. 2, measuring 8¾ by 3¾ inches, for foolscap folded twice *oblong*	per box	1 8	1 12
No. 3, measuring 7 by 4 inches, for foolscap folded twice *across*	„	1 4	1 8
Blotting paper, White	per quire	1 8	1 12
Do. Pink or Blue	„	1 4	1 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency.

TEA & COFFEE SERVICES, comprising Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin.

Bachelor's Miniature Sets, Rs. 90, 100, 112, 135, 140, 150, 170, 190, and 200.

Family Services, Rs. 100, 150, 180, 200, 240, 260, 280, and 300.

BUTTER DISHES, Handsomely cut in clear or coloured Glass, with plain, richly chased or engraved mounts. Rs. 12-8, 15, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 30, 36, 40, 45 and 50.

BISCUIT CADDIES, of richly chased or engraved plate, or glass mounted with plate, at Rs. 25, 28, 30, 33, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

MARMALADE OR JAM JARS, of handsomely chased or engraved plate, or of cut glass and wedgewood ware mounted in plate, Rs. 15, 20, 30.

SARDINE BOXES, of chased or engraved plate, or of richly cut clear glass mounted in plate. Rs. 15, 20, 30, 35 and 45.

CRUET FRAMES, with best cut glass cruets complete, Rs. 25, 30, 35, 40, 50 and 70.

Breakfast Cruets, In a variety of pretty shapes,—Cock, Elephant, &c. Rs. 20, 25, 30 and 35.

MUFFINEERS, Glass mounted in plate—barrel of shapes, &c., per pair Rs. 5, 7 and 10.

Owl, Dog, &c., Muffineer, sets of three, in cases, Rs. 25, 30, 40 and 50.

PICKLE FRAMES, Carrying two or three bottles, Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 70 and 80.

TOAST RACKS, in a variety of neat and handsome patterns, Rs. 10, 20 and 30.

OVAL SIDE DISHES, of the Beaded, Greek Key, Scroll and other Patterns, at per pair, forming at pleasure four dishes, Rs. 80, 90, 100, 108, 110, 120, 125.

Oval Breakfast Dishes, each, forming at pleasure one each open and covered dishes, with drainer, Rs. 40, 45, 55, and 65.

Round Bacon Dishes, with Drainer and Cover, each Rs. 40 and 45. Single pieces or complete sets of

Forks and Spoons, and Table Requisites, of best quality ; detailed lists on application.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS, cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns, at Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 65, 70, 80 and 90.

NAPKIN RINGS, of open work, or richly chased or engraved, Rs. 10, 20, 30 and 50.

DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS, in a variety of new and elegant designs, Rs. 75, 100, 150, and 200.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS, Richly chased, engraved, or plain, in Ivory, Pearl or Plate handles ; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases, Rs. 60, 70, 80, 100 and 150.

SALVERS AND WAITERS, of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns, at each Rs. 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, and 75

TABLE CANDLESTICKS with Shades complete at, each pair, Rs. 27, 30, 32, 36, 40, 45, 50, 54 and 60.

Chamber Candlesticks, With Shades and Extinguishers, at, each pair,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 9TH MARCH 1877.

THE telegram published this morning, advising the intention of Russia to withdraw from the Treaty of Paris, increases the gravity of the political situation. The previous advices rendered a war between Russia and Turkey all but a certainty, and this additional information lessens the probability of England remaining neutral, as the utterances of the Ministry since the convocation of Parliament have shown a decided intention to maintain the Treaty of 1856. In commercial circles war is now looked upon as unavoidable, and although the effect on the trade of this port is not likely to be especially adverse, except as regards Cotton, the prevailing tendency is to avoid extended operations as much as possible. This state of suspense, more particularly at this period of the season, is almost more unfavourable to active business than actual war, and a definite decision either way, after the first effect was over, would be accepted as a relief. Consols in London yesterday advanced from 96⅜ to 96⅝, and French Rentes were still quoted, but these quotations cannot be accepted as correctly portraying the opinions of the Stock Exchange. Money in London at the present moment is almost a drug in the market, and the greater the insecurity felt about outside investments the more will the demand run on Consols and funds of a like class in public estimation, so that anything short of an actual declaration of war by England is not likely to have the effect on prices which might be expected under different circumstances.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was weak in the afternoon. The sales were only estimated at 8,000 bales. But Reuter reports the market as closing with supplies freely offered and private advices are even more adverse in tone. Spot prices are nominally unchanged, but arrivals are lower, the only quotation given by Reuter being 6 1-16d. for Good Ginned Broach, with the F. G. F. clause, March-April shipment, via Cape, a decline of 1-16d. per lb. Piece Goods in Manchester are still said to be steady, and yesterday's receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports were small; but, however these influences may tend to strengthen the statistical position of the staple, we must look to Continental politics as the ruling power at the moment.

Yesterday's New York telegrams quote Mid. Uplands on the spot unchanged at 12¼ cents, but Futures are 3-16 lower, June shipment being now 12¼ cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1877. This week.	1876. Last week.	1875.
Thursday's Receipts...	6,000	6,000	12,000
Six days' do. ...	32,000	58,000	55,000
Total since 1st Sept. ...	3,591,000	3,034,000	3,555,000

Coffee in London yesterday was weaker at a decline of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon. Cocoanut Oil was unchanged. Bombay Linseed and Ferozepore and Calcutta Rapeseed was unaltered, but Calcutta Linseed was 9d. per quarter lower.

The weekly quotations for Metals show a decline of £2 per ton in Tile Copper and 5s. in Silesian Spelter, Yellow Metal being unaltered.

Enfaced Rupee Paper as quoted by Reuter has declined ¼ per cent. in Fours and Fours-and-a-half, which now stand at 88⅞; Fives-and-a-half remain at 92.

The Bank of England return gives a decrease in the Reserve of Notes of £600,000, and in Bullion of £500,000, but Bills Discounted are less by £100,000, and the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities stand at 46 11-16 as against 46⅝ per cent. on the previous week. The rate of discount on 6 months sight bills is not given, but it may be assumed as not materially changed.

Yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton brings shipments of £230,000 in Silver for Bombay and £50,000 for Calcutta and £30,000 for Bombay and £20,000 for Calcutta in Gold, a total of £330,000, with probably a considerable sum in addition from the Continent, not advised. Notwithstanding this extent of buying the price of Silver in London has receded from 56d. to 55⅜ per oz. than which we could not well have a greater indication of weakness. The continued large shipments of Gold, too, are deserving of special attention, constituting, as they do, a strong adverse influence in the future exchange. Both features should recommend themselves closely to the financial advisers of Government, as showing the result of reducing the Council drawings during the export season. Every ounce of Silver and tola of Gold now imported is so much off the demand for Council drafts, and in refusing to draw the full amount at present, Government are simply declining to meet the demand for remittance when it is at its best.

STERLING EXCHANGE to day has undergone another rapid decline, our quotations at the close marking a fall of fully 1 per cent, and even at the reduced level the appearance of the market is more in favour of a further fall than a recovery. A relief inducement to the depression is unquestionably the reaction in Silver, but the unfavourable appearance of politics, and the consequent decline in Cotton, constitutes an unfavourable influence of considerable importance. Every day shows more clearly the unsoundness of the previous rise, and although it is possible Government action may support rates for a time, there are numerous believers in a return to 1s, 8d. per rupee during the monsoon or perhaps even earlier. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 9 5-16d.	per Rupee
Do 6 months' sight.1s. 9 5-8d.	to 11-16	"
Credits, 3 " ...1s. 9 3-8d.	to 11-16	"
Documents, 3 " ...1s. 9 11-16d.		

On Calcutta the rate for Demand Bills has receded to ¼ per cent premium. For 60 days' sight we still quote 1 per cent. discount nominal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very dull at purely nominal figures. Transactions are confined to trifling sums and it would be difficult to quote a rate for a large operation. We call Fours, Rs. 97½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs 97½; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101½.

The SHARE MARKET has been dull in the extreme and in almost everything there have been numerous sellers but few buyers. Bank of Bombays have declined 1¼ per cent; Spinning and Weaving shares are Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per share lower all round; Mofussil Company are Rs. 5 lower, and other Companies, although nominally unchanged, have a downward tendency.

COTTON to-day has been quite depressed. Sellers have been willing to do business at a decline of Rs. 3 per candy, but even this concession has failed to tempt buyers to operate freely. The receipts from up-country yesterday were 5,388 bales, making a total of 36,864 bales for the week ending to-day. The following are now sellers' prices :—

Best Ginned Broach ready.....		Rs. 202	per candy f.p
" Akola & Oomra ...	.....	" 194	"
F. G. F. " Oomra.	.....	" 192	"
G. F. "	.....	" 190	"
Good Dholleras	April	" 198	"
F. G. F. "	"	" 195	"
G. F. "	"	" 193	"

FREIGHTS continue extremely quiet. By steamer for Liverpool small lots have been engaged for immediate shipment at £2-2 6, but £2-1-3 is the correct quotation. By sail we still quote £2 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are very quiet and prices have a downward tendency notwithstanding the drop in Exchange. The shipments from England during the past month show about average supplies for Bombay and large for Calcutta.

COALS are still in active request at advancing prices. A sale of Davison's West Hartley is reported at Rs. 17½ per ton alongside, a rise of Rs. 1½ from the lowest point.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct.	102
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	685 xd.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	683½
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	8 do.	649
Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	265
Hong & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	385
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	190
National Bank of India.	37,200	250	125	6 do.	168
Oriental Bank	60,000	250	all	10 do.	495

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 3rd March 1877 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits	99,46,888	13	2
Other Deposits	98,62,91	12	10
Cash Credits.....	4,16,178	15	6
Post Bills	57,667	15	0
Reserve Fund	5,25,000	0	0
Rs.	2,12,02,725	8	6

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes.....	1,18,24,840	11	8
Govt. Securities.....	27,87,460	11	0
Loans	16 66, 37	15	2
Account of Credits	7 95, 381	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	41,77,699	1	6
Dead Stock	2,93,210	8	4
Bills of Exchange.....	17,51,920	8	10
Due by other Banks.....	9,76,215	0	0
Rs.	2,42,02,725	8	6

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 3rd March, 1877.

Open 1,988½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,80,311	12	0
Merchandize.....	5,24,537	9	0
Telegraph.....	959	0	0
Municipal Trams	390	0	0
Total Rs.....	7,15,148	5	0
Corresponding week last year open 1,768½ Miles ..... Total Rs.....	6,10,770	2	10
Difference	1,04,378	2	2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S.S. PROMETHUS, 1,043 tons, Captain J. C. Parson, will sail to-day for Colombo via Tuticherry, in ballast.

THE S. S. BEWICK, 955 tons, Captain G. Ward, will sail to-day for London via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE S.S. OCEUS, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and one hundred and twenty-five deck passengers.

THE S. S. BURMESE, 1,269 tons, Captain J. Luck, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (February 4th) with a cargo of 2,029 tons coal, and three deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nico. and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. COCONADA, Captain A. Morris, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut A. Eager and two servants, Sub-Lieut. Anson and two servants, Sub-Lieut. Mailing and two servants, Sub-Lieut T. Snock and two servants, Mr. Shaik Rueeed Cashmeer, and seventy-five deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S. S. SUMATARA, 1,406 tons, Captain D. Anderson, which arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Aden and Suez, brought the English Mails, and the following cargo :—818 packages piece goods, 65 bales twist, 2 cases umbrellas, 2727 bundles hoops, 2 cases clocks, 12 cases marble, 26 packages paint, 19 cases beads, 121 cases fruits, 5 packages papers, 4 cases saffron, 47 packages wine, 317 boxes silver, 4 boxes gold, 6 boxes silver coins, 3 boxes gold coins, 12 boxes specie, 100 casks beer, 19 pieces and 53 bundles E. teeth, 2 bags cowrie, 7 bags wax, 97 packages cloves, 5 cases fruits, 13 bags gum, 425 bags pumice, and many other packages merchandise.

THE S S. STRATHLEVEN, Captain Pearson, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Robert White, Mr. Heeld, Mr. Howell and child, Lady Ida Low, two children and nurse, Mrs. Raike, Miss Bateman, Mrs. Jackson, child and nurse, Mrs. Hudson and three children, Mr. and Mrs. DeLunge, Major-General and Mrs. Jacob and five children, Mr. R. B. Pitt, Miss Pitt and ayah, two Masters Wood and Master Scott, Mrs. Greenwood and three children, Mrs. Douglas Wilson and three children, Mrs. Kennard, Mrs. Sharp and child, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. Orban, Mr. Berardi, Mr. Jarvis and Mr. Behramjee Nasherwanjee Cezajee.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
8	Sumatra (s).....	Anderson	Venice. Feb 9.
9	Burmese (s).....	Luck	Cardiff, Feb 4.
	Prince Frederick ...	Clague	Liverpool, Nov 4.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
9	Coconada (s)	Morris	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Oorun (s)	Baker.....	Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Bewick, Ward, to London.
Steamer Prometheus, Parson, to Colombo.

CALCUTTA.

Feb. ARRIVALS.

5	Timor (s).....	Brown	Bombay, Feb 25.
	Sam Weller (s)	Murray	Bomb-y, Feb 27.
	Vixen (s)	O'Ke-fe	Madras, Mar 1.
	Duntrune	Warland	Adelaide Jan 14.
	Sydney Eggess	Davison	Madras, Feb 18.
	Canada	Crocker	Madras, Feb 18.

Mar. DEPARTURE.

5	Cape Verde ...	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

Per Canada—Mrs Crocker and 3 children, and Mr W H Harwood.

MADRAS.

Mar. ARRIVAL.

7	Helen Wallace	Gopaulpore.

Mar. DEPARTURES.

6	State of Alabama(s)	Rangoon.
7	Asia (s).....	Rangoon.
	Crighton (s).....	Rangoon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s. s. Scotland—For Colombo—Mr and Mrs H E Forbes, Miss E Palmer and Mr J P Thomas. For Madras—Mrs E L Baker, Master Edgar Baker, Miss Edith Baker, infant and Minnie (ayah) Mr Walker, Mr Woolley Mr Shaw, Mr E Schuarre, and Mr A Schuarre. For Calcutta—Mr and Mrs H H Pell and child, and Mr Jacob Hercklotz.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per s. s. Penang—To Calcutta—Mrs Lloyd, and Mrs E G Young and three children.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 2	Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.		
Feb. 4	Chrysolite, ship, Owen, from Cardiff.		
	Abyssinia, ss, Sharp, from Greenock.		
	Godavery, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.		
	Amydora, ss, Stephens, from Cardiff.		
	Lizzie, ss, Thompson, from Cardiff.		
	Cashmere, ss, Crowder, from Zanzibar.		
	Royal Crown, ss, Thomson, from Cardiff.		
	Seine, ss, Manning from London.		
	Lafrs, ss, Perism, from Cardiff.		
	Quinta, ss, Wrang, from Cardiff.		
	Crocodile, H M I T ship, Sharpe, from Bombay.		
	Mongolia, ss, Coleman, from London.		
	Chanticlear, ship, Nacoda, from Singapore.		
	Legislator, ss Tuton, from Calcutta.		
	India, ss, Read, from Bombay		
	Dido, ss, Luccioli, from Rangoon.		
	Missir, E ss, Mahamed, from Berbara.		
	Hydaspes, ss, Andrews, from Calcutta.		
	James Drake, ss, Scott, from Karachee.		
	Djemrah, ss, Champenois, from Marseilles.		
	Ferd Vander Taelen, ss, Coppenolle, from Portsaid.		
	Drenthe, ss, Kraemer, from Rotterdam.		
	Arethusa, ss, Aikman, from Liverpool.		
	Cadaceus, ss, Satterly, from Portsaid.		
	Gladys, ss, Brittain, from Cardiff.		
	Teheran, ss, Johnson, from Bombay.		
	Trimeria, ss, Hutchison, from Liverpool.		
	King Richard, ss, Nelson, from Rangoon.		
	Lady Clare, ss, Jarvis, from Rangoon.		
	Octavia, ss, ——, from Cardiff.		
	Elphinston, ss, Beal, from Cardiff.		

DEPARTURES.

24	Abyssinia, ss, Sharp, to Zanzibar.	
24	Godavery, ss, Baron, to Mauritius.	
25	Amydora, ss, Stephens, to Rangoon.	
25	Lizzie, ss, Thompson, to Rangoon.	
21	Cashmere, ss, Crowder, to Jeddah.	
26	Royal Crown, ss, Thomson, to Rangoon.	
22	Seine, ss, Manning, to Bombay.	
25	Lafrs, ss, Perism, to Akyab.	
25	Quinta, ss, Wrang, to Rangoon.	
22	Crocodile, H M I T ship, Sharpe, to England.	
Feb. 2	Mongolia, ss, Coleman, to Bombay.	
22	Legislator, ss, Tuton, to Havre.	
23	India, ss, Read, to Liverpool.	
24	Dido, ss, Luccioli, to Jeddah.	
24	Hydaspes, ss, Andrews, to London.	
24	James Drake, ss, Scott, to Calais.	
25	Djemrah, ss, Champenois, to Shanghai.	
25	Ferd Vander Taelen, ss, Coppenolle, to Rangoon.	
26	Drenthe, ss, Kramme-, to Batavia.	
26	Arethusa, ss, Aikman, to Bombay Port.	
26	Cadaceus, ss, Satterly, to Rangoon.	
26	Teheran, ss, Johnson, to Venice.	
27	Trimeria, ss, Hutchison, to Bombay.	
27	King Richard, ss, Nelson, to Liverpool.	
27	Lady Clare, ss, Jarvis, to Malta F O.	
27	Elphinston, ss, Beal, to Singapore.	

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Kwang Tung I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
Chrysolite, ship, Owen, from Cardiff.
Chanticlear, ship, Nacoda, from Singapore.
Missir, E ss, Mahamed, from Berbara.
Gladys, ss, Brittain, from Cardiff.
Octavia, ss, ——, from Cardiff.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Mellie Martin s—2 casks hardware and 101 kegs iron nails, Hessomally Lallmeya; 500 bundles sheet iron, Sewjee Dhurumsee.
Strathleven s—100 kegs sulphur of copper, Tezpall Cama.

FROM LONDON.

J C Stevenson s—988 cases kerosene oil, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 8 casks sheets zinc, Shurrifally Mahomedally.
Mongolia s—50 drums linseed oil, 14 cases varnish and 4 casks red and green color, Tyebally Shurrifally and Co; 2 casks white paint, 39 packages varnish, Abdool Hoosein Heptoola and Co; 100 kegs iron nails, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Severn s—25 cases medicines, Abdoolally Sha kadom; 12 packages glassware, Jaffer Rummull; 15 casks pale ale, Scrafton Eutjee; 1774 plates zinc sheets, Tezpall Cama; 87 packages oilmen's store, 4 cases brass, 11 cases bacon, 6 cases hams, &c., Goolamhoosein Jewanjee; 4 casks hardware, Abdoolhoosein Heptoola and Co; 26 cases whiskey, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 50 cases copper sheets, Killick Nixon and Co.
Tythuna s—76 packages gunpowder, Abdoolally Essoofally.

FROM GLASGOW.

Sicily s—100 casks tobacco, Jacob Sawoo and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—25 cases brandy, C Bouneville & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Blenheim s—75 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co,
Renown s—10, bales cotton, Govindram Lukhmedass; 50 bales cotton, Watson, Bogle and Co: 155 bales cotton, Hurjee Jeewa.
City of Baltimore s—50 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 40 bales wool, Govind Purshotum; 138 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 90 bales wool, Modjee Jetha; 120 cwts cotton yarn, Tricomdass Lowjee; 100 bales cotton, Punnett and Co; 30 bales cotton, Ramjee Reydhand; 240 cwts coir yarn, Morarjee Natha; 30 bales wool, Gurujee Thackersee.
Standard s—500 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers; 250 bales cotton, Narsee Keesowjee and Co; 600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 260 cwts bones Abdoola Moosa.
Trimeria s—506 cwts wheat, H Clason and Co.
Canada s—80 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 58 bales cotton Purmanundass Jewandass.
Strathleven s—1 case Cambay stones, Abdoola Yusuf Nusim.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—1,500 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 333 cwts rapeseed, and 50 cwts pepper, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co; 5 bales hides, Rozubally Allibuja; 3 bales hides, Currimbhoy Hoosenbhoy; 9 bale hides and 71 bales skins, C M Mahomed Mamjee and Co; 26 bales skins and 14 bales hides, F M C Aboosallay and Co; 10 bales hides and 15 bales skins, K C A P Rowter and Co; 9 bales hides and 9 bales skins, Esmail Rassool; 32 bales skins, P H A C Mears Saheb and Co; 8 bales skins, Rajabally Allibuza; 7½ cwts E teeth, Abdoolrehman Khamsomedee; 84 cwts E teeth, Dattoobhoy Doosa; 9 bundles E teeth, Abdoolrehman Noorjee; 10 bales E teeth, Curimbhoy Allebhoy; 12 bales hides, Camerally Jewajee; 12 bales hides, Rasum Oomer; 5 cases shawls, Bhoychund Yurubhum 34 cwts. dryginger, Marelly Nathoo; 328 bundles olibanum, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 68 packages olibanum, Lalljeebhoy Ludha; 109 packages cloves, Gairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 11 bales hides, Chanji Mahomedaly and Co; 9 pieces E teeth, Remtoola Golam Mahomed; 121 pieces E teeth, Curribhoy Alloobhoy; 29 bundles E teeth, Surrif Deervesh; 157½ cwts coffee, Doyal Gopaul; 11 bales silk, Joosub Meer; 31 tales hides and skins, Mahomedally and Co; 125 cwts. myrabolams, Joosub Lutiff; 37½ cwts E. teeth, Jurabhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR CONTINENT.

Duvalistain—17,871 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Cape Comorin s—17,871 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FROM TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—211 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Pekin s—75 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.
Raphael—40 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Black Watch s—215 bales cotton, Khuteedass Hurmookroy.

HIGH COURT.—10TH MARCH.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

586-74—Hearn and Cleveland—The G I P Railway Co vs H H Nawab Sha Jehan Begum of Bhopal—Jefferson and Payne —Part heard.
In the matter of the petition of Vullubhoy Gopaldass and others, insolvents—In person—Vullubhoy Gopaldass and others vs. Messrs Knoop and Co and others.—Prescott and Winter.
1109-68 —J C Cama—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and others vs Goolbai—Ardeser and Formusjee.
670-72—Tyebjee and Sayane—Mulla Isabhai Ghulam Hoossein and another vs Dayal Rattansi and others—Fletcher and Smith.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

423-76—M H Khan—Meman Hajee Adam Hajee Esmail vs Boodra Natha and others—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy —Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

831-76—P Chalk—Nanabhoy Gunputrao vs Dadabhoy Pallonjee and others.
441-76—Lynch and Tobin—Cooverbai and others vs Thucker Jairam Hurry—Prescott and Winter.
373-76—J Macfarlane—Prangovindass Hotjivundass vs Jivandass Lakhmidass and others—Shapoorjee and T and Mr Judge.
697-76—Ferris and Co—A G Latham and others vs Khimjee Huridass and others—Prescott and W and Mr Skipsey
611-76—Lynch and Tobin—he L B and M Bank Ld vs Bhugvandass Haridass—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
618-76—N N Kothare—Muncekjee Cursetjee D and another vs Bhookundass Lackmidass—Crawford and Boevey and Tyabjee and Syne.
461-76—J Macfarlan—Ludjee Shamjee and others vs The A Mills and Co—Hearn and Cleveland.
251-76—Jeffe son and Payne—Moolonjee Sahib Abdool R N vs Esoba Damodhur—Riminotoo, Hore and Langley.
544-75—M M Moonshi—Damjee Adonjee vs Rattanvahoo and another—Tyabjee and Sayane.
316-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Waljee Canjee and another vs Stephen Augustus Ralli and others—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

622-76—Prescot and Winter—Wittoba Crustnajee Patel vs J J Boosera and others—Mr Skipsey and Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.
370-76—B and Bhugwandass—Wituldass Huridass vs Topun Inderjee—Khandeerao Vorejee.
427-74—Rumun too B and L—Mancorebai vs Morarjee Soondersee—M M Moonshi.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 7.

Cumberlog, Lieut Col, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Raipore.

MARCH 8.

Harrison, Sub Lieut, Bombay 2-15th Regt, on duty, from Poona.
Eagar, Lieut, Bombay 83rd Regt, on duty, from Poona.
Anson, Sub Lieut, Bombay 83rd Regt, on duty, from Poona.
Wall, Deputy—Khandesh Vorejee.
Reid, Lieut Col, Bombay RA, on duty, from Kirkee.
French, Capt, Bombay 1 th Regt, on duty, from Poona.
Sykes, Lieut Col, Bombay 2nd Cav lry, on leave, from Deesa.
Stock, Sub Lieut, Bombay 55th R gt, on duty, from Poona.
Nolan, S rg, Bombay Med Est, on duty, from Aden.
Jackson, Surg Major, Bengal Civil, Service, from leave, from England.
Godson, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Chapman, Lieut Col, Bombay 25h Regt N I, on leave, from Mhow.
Johnson, Col, Bengal De Qr Mr Genl, from leave, from England.
Johnson, Major Genl, Bengal R A, on duty, from England.

MARCH 9.

Jones, Qr Mr, Bombay 66th Regt, on sick leave, from Ahmednugur.
Singleton, Capt, Bombay 28th Regt N I, on leave, from Rajkote.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 9.

Clutterbuck, Capt, Bengal 12th Regt N I, to rejoin, to Tullagung.
Eagar, Lieut, Bombay 83rd Regt, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.
Anson, Sub Lieut, Bombay 83rd Regt, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, March 6.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr F E Gibson, Asst to the Collr and Mag of South Arcot, has been granted an extension of six months' leave on sick certificate by H M's Secy of State for India.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt W J Pickance, Actg Supt of Police, Ganjam Dist, subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, to appear before a Medl Bd at Madras.
Maj H E Coningham, Supt of Police, Tinnevelly, subsidiary leave for three days, from 11th to 13th Dec 1876.
Maj C A Porter, Supt of Police, Godavery Dist, Subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, to appear before a Medl Board at Madras.
Maj Charles Chase Morris, Asst Supt of Police, Godavery Dist, to act as Supt of Police, 3rd grade, Godavery Dist, during the absence of Maj C A Porteous on leave or until further orders.
Mr Acty Padley Acty Asst Supt of Police, Cuddapah, to act as Asst Supt of Police, Godavery Dist, during the employment of M J C C Morris on other duty or until further orders.
Mr William Sewell, Uncovenanted Service, Probationer, 6th class, of the Financial Dept, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E C Caldwell, Insp of Schools, 4th Div, Madras, has been granted an extension of six months' furlough by H M's Secy of State for India.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rt Rev the Bishop of Madras has granted the Rev H Pope, Chaplain of Bellary, privilege leave for three months, under Sec II, Supplemental E, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from or after the 24th inst.
The Rev Walter Wace, Chaplain of Calicut, to act as Chaplain of Bellary, during the absence of the Rev H Pope on privilege leave or until further orders.
The Rev A Walker, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, assumed charge of the Scotch Chaplaincy at Bangalore on the 28th ultimo.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr R K Puckle, assumed his seat as Actg 3rd Member of the Board of Revenue in the afternoon of the 27th ultimo.
Mr H S Thomas, Actg Collr and Mag of Tanjore, delivered over charge of the 1st to Mr A Cruickshank, the Actg Sub-Collr on the afternoon of the 1st inst.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Adverting to the Notification published at page 1136 of the "Fort St. George Gazette" of the 15th Aug 1876, Maj Rose Thornton, R E, to officiate as Comsy of Ordnance, 3rd class, until further orders.
Lt W L C Addeley, R E, on the afternoon of the 27th Feb 1877.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from Europe :—
Col W Rose, s c, Wing Commander and 2nd in Command 15th Regt N I, arrived at Bombay on the 1st Feb 1877.
Capt C J T Whitlock, S C, Asst Supt of Police, Cuddapah Dist, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for eight months and twenty-one days, and on medical certificate for one year, three months, and nine days, under the Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave, and to embark from Madras or Bombay.
Lt G T Montgomery, Madras Volunteer Guards, is granted two years' leave to Europe on private affairs.
The following promotions are made in the Ordnance Dept :—
Offg Conductor Henry William Dunlop to be Conductor, Sub-Conductor, Francis Sheridan to officiate as Conductor, and Store Sergt William Bevan to officiate as Sub Conductor, from the 17th Feb 1877, vice Gree hill, deceased.
The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe :—
Capt G Thomas, S C, Wing Officer, 4th Regt N I, arrived at Madras on the 27th Feb 1877.
With reference to G O issued by the Govt of Bombay, No 136, dated 20th Feb 1877, permitting Capt J G Pollock, R (Mad) A, Comdt No 2 H L F Batty, Hyderabad Contingent, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate for one year under Rule XIV of the Regulations of 1 68, with the necessary subsidiary leave, embarking from Bombay :—
His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—
Lieut and Capt (Bvt Maj) J M C Galloway, 4th (P W O) Regt of L Cavy, to be Comdt, with effect from the 1st March 1876 vice Col J M Macgregor, succeeded to Col allowance, and Lt C H Simpson, Mad S C, to be Adjt, with effect from the 19th Feb 1877, vice Capt C W Campbell, resigned.
The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors, having completed 20 years, service Capt James Henry Pendleton, from 3 d March 1877, Capt Charles John Oswald Fitzerald and Capt George Henry Oakes from 4th March 1877.
The undermentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—
Maj T Obbard, S C, Wing Commander, 26th Regt N I, private affairs, for two years, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868, embarking from Madras or Bombay.
Capt H E D Bayley, Infy General List, Wing Officer and Adjt 33rd Regt N I, private affairs for one year and eighteen days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking from Madras or Bombay.
So much of G O No 458, dated 26th July 1876, as relates to the movement of the C Company "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners, from Bangalore to Secunderabad, is cancelled.
C L A Howlett, Esq, S C, is permitted to reside and draw pay in Europe.
His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—
Lt-Col S H E Chamier, of the R (Mad) A, to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Ordnance Magazines, during the absence on other duty of Col N G Campbell or until further orders.
Maj R Griffith, S C, Wing Commander, 35th Regt N I, is permitted to proceed to sea on leave on private affairs for three months, under Rule XXVII of the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Mad as Bombay.
His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—
Maj Charles Chase Morris, Asst Supt of Police, Godavery Dist, to act as Supt of Police, 3rd grade, Godavery Dist, during the absence of Maj C A Porteous on leave or until further orders.
Mr Acty Padley Acty Asst Supt of Police, Cuddapah, to act as Asst Supt of Police, Godavery Dist, during the employment of M J C C Morris on other duty or until further orders.
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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

AFGHANISTAN AFFAIRS.

LAHORE, 9TH MARCH.

The Russians, it is rumoured, are concentrating their forces to attack Merve. The Shahjahan Turkmans are fortifying Merve, and have twenty thousand men to oppose the Russians with. Another brigade has arrived at Kurrum. The Governor reports to the Ameer that he is now in a condition to meet any contingency which may arise.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

ALLAHABAD, 9TH MARCH.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab intends spending the approaching hot season at Simla; Mr. Lepel Griffin, Colonels Black and Miller, and General Maclagan, with small office establishments, accompany him. The other Government officers remain at Lahore.

FRONTIER NEWS.

Sir Lewis Pelly returns to England in May after concluding his present labours at Peshawur.

Orders have been received at Rawul Pindee suspending warlike preparations. Sir Henry Davies intends paying a flying visit to Peshawur, leaving Rawul Pindee through Afreedee and

THE DEATH OF JUNG BAHADOOR—BURYING OF THE RANEES.

CALCUTTA, 9TH MARCH.

The *Agency de Patrika* gives an account [illegible] death. The 25th Feb. being Hindu day (during Dwadesee) he went to bathe at [illegible] he entered the river before sunrise for this purpose in the highest spirits, and after performing his ablutions he sat on the bank to perform poojah. Soon after he was noticed to [illegible] difficulties. On his followers approaching him they found that life was extinct. An express was sent to the capital and orders arrived to postpone the funeral rites to the 1st March. The three principal Ranees, his brother and son arrived, and the Ranees expressed their desire to sacrifice themselves. The brother tried to dissuade them but he failed, and the funeral pyre was prepared with sandalwood, resin and a large quantity of ghee. When the arrangements had been made the ladies bathed, performed poojah and made presents to the Brahmins. The next step was they took measures for the government of the country and to maintain peace; then general directions were given to the brother-in-law. Their last act was to release some prisoners. They then entered the funeral pyre quite unconcernedly, muttering prayers. The corpse was then laid on its back, and the eldest Ranee took its head in her lap and the two others took the feet. They were then surrounded by odorous combustibles, and the Ranees gazed upon the features of their husband as if forgetful of every other consideration. The fire was then applied by his son and all was over in a few minutes.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RUSSIAN CIRCULAR.

LONDON, 8TH MARCH, MIDNIGHT.

In the House of Commons to-night the Hon. R. Bourke, in reply to a question put, said that England's answer to Prince Gortschakoff's Circular had been deferred at the request of Russia who had promised a further communication on the subject, which, however, had not yet been received. The prolonged absence of the British Ambassador at Constantinople, he said, was not intentional

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, 8TH MARCH.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Agra, outward bound to the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here today.

LONDON, 8TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5 5/16d.
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
Exchange on India	1 9/8
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	88½
4½ per cent do.	88½
5½ per cent. do.	92
3 per cent. Consols for account	96½
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	106½
Bar Silver	55½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£13 270 000	Dec. £600,000
Bills Discounted	£19,000,000	Dec. £100,000
Bullion	£26,400,000	Dec. £500,000

Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities 45 11-16. The sum of £25,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

Arrivals.—Mediterranean and Ettore.

Departure.—Pollusc.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Market declining.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 9 5-16d. to ⅜ per Rupee.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 9 ⅜d. to 11-16 "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 9 ⅜d. to 11 16 "
Documents, 3 months' sight	1s. 9 11-16d. "
Sovereigns	Rs. 11-6 each.

H. E. SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE has subscribed Rs. 300 to the Henry memorial. As it is desirable to publish the first subscription list early next week, subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions, without delay, into the Bombay Bank, to the credit of the Honorary Secretaries, Henry Memorial Fund.

THE University Boat Race is fixed for Saturday, the 24th instant. The Cambridge crew has been definitely settled.

MR. HANKEY, C. S., Inspector General of Police in Bengal, who only lately returned from furlough, is compelled by ill-health to return home again almost immediately.

THE *Times* is asked to contradict a rumour which appears to have been circulated, that Her Majesty Queen Marie of Hanover had seceded to the Church of Rome, as well as the Crown Prince and Princesses.

THE *Madras Mail* regrets to learn that intimation has been received by telegraph that Dr. Farquhar Davis, Surgeon Major of the Madras Army, died at Torquay on Tuesday last, after a long illness.

A CORRESPONDENT in yesterday's paper spoke of Sir Frank Souter as having said at the Town Council meeting on Tuesday that the smell from "Dr. Blaney's snuff-box" was imaginary. What Sir Frank really said was that the smell was more than imaginary.

THE following is the result of the opium sale held at the Government Sale Room, No. 2 Bank shall Street, on the 5th March, 1877:—

Opium.	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar	2,085	1,275	1,265	1,269-3-1	2,646,275
Benares	1,915	1,190	1,170	1,181-10-11	2,262,925

WE hear that Mr. Jardine, C. S., has been appointed by the Government of India in the Foreign Department as Secretary in the matter about which the Plenipotentiary Senhor Soares has arrived from Portugal by the mail steamer, to frame a new commercial treaty with the Government of India.

RAO BAHADOOR SAMBHOOPRASAD LAXMIPRASAD, Joint Manager, Morvi State, is appointed, it is said, to a very high post at Rutnagherry in the Revenue Branch of the Civil Service. The Rao Bahadoor is acknowledged to be a man of varied experience. He was one of Commissioners who enquired into the late Deccan Riots.

IT is announced from Cairo that Gordon Pasha (Colonel Gordon) has been appointed by the Khedive Governor of the whole of the Soudan, and that he will leave immediately for that province. The *Standard* publishes intelligence from Alexandria that the Egyptian troops have again been defeated in the vicinity of Massowah.

THE Court Circular of Monday (Feb. 12) says:—"Her Majesty received this morning, with deep regret, the sad intelligence of the death from typhoid fever of Captain Hugh Campbell, who had only been appointed on the 1st of January as successor to Prince Leiningen, in the command of Her Majesty's yacht the Victoria and Albert."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* of Feb. 6, says:—"Sir Seymour Fitzgerald had been confined to his room for many days by a severe attack of pleurisy, aggravated by rheumatic fever, which had caused some anxiety to his friends. Sir Seymour's condition had, however, much improved before the mail left."

THE Prince of Wales, the *World* says, has fully determined to carry out the project of paying a visit to Australia and New Zealand, which the success and pleasure of his Indian tour first led him to conceive. The subject has not yet formally taken shape; but, it is the writer believes, that the Prime Minister is cognisant of, and approves of the projected visit to the antipodes.

WE hear that Colonel Law, President Rajasthanik Court, Kattywar, is going home on two years' furlough, and that either Colonel Lester, Superintendent Sawuntwari State, or Captain Hancock will act for him. A correspondent suggests that the Bhayads, for whose interest the Court has been established, might be consulted before any one is appointed to this important post.

THERE were in Madras, in the week ended the 2nd instant, 1,237 deaths in the population of 397,552, or at the rate of 161·8 per mille per annum. The deaths from cholera numbered 169, or 17 less than in the immediately preceding week; but those from small-pox numbered 347, or 74 in excess of the number registered in the previous week and ten times as many as in the week ended the 19th January.

THE Sultan is the husband of one wife, and the Sultana is credibly reported to be a Belgian, very pretty, very clever, and once a pupil of Madame Elise. It is not the first time that a Western woman has held the Padishah in sway. The Sultan, who is somewhat of an ingenuous youth, is reported to have inquired of his wife if she had ever met Lady Salisbury. "She was not of my set," was the reply.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—"Ere long the country will be called upon to face a great difficulty, a difficulty which has already made itself felt, and which is encreasing in dimensions every day. We refer to the scarcity of good non-commissioned officers. They were styled by the Duke of Wellington the backbone of the army, and it is certain that no amount of excellence in the officers will compensate for the existence of an inferior class of sergeants and corporals."

MAJOR-GENERAL MACDONNELL, C.B., is expected in England from India at the end of April, the *World* says, on vacating his divisional command in Bengal, which he has held since 1872. General Macdonnell will be relieved by Major-General J. A. Ewart, C.B., who, as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 93rd, and afterwards of the 78th, Highlanders, earned a reputation for those regiments for smartness such as, we regret to say, recent commanding officers have done little to add to, if indeed they can be said to have maintained.

IN returning thanks the other day at a volunteer dinner at Maldon for the "bishop and clergy of the diocese," the vicar (Mr. Horwood) drew a parallel between Mr. Tooth's case and that of a former vicar of Maldon (Mr. Horrocks) who for conscience' sake was put into the dungeon under the town hall 200 years ago, through the bars of which he sometimes preached to 500 persons. A new vicar was appointed, the people refused to receive him and the result was a schism which existed to this day, a dissenting chapel having been erected outside the ground of a church to that day disused.

THE attitude of Lord Beaconsfield to the Bulgarian atrocities reminds me, says a writer in the *World*, of a story about Mr. Robert Lowe. When on the Continent, in the enjoyment of his long vacation, he and a friend in the course of a walk came across a man who appeared to be lying asleep on the ground. As they returned they found the man in the same position; and his companion, going up to the body, exclaimed, "Good God, the man is dead!" Mr. Lowe coolly took his friend's arm, remarking, "Come along; custom of the country: no business of ours." *Mutato nomine de B., fabula narratur.*

INSTRUCTIONS have been received by the Agencies at Madras and Calcutta to resume emigration to the Mauritius, which has been discontinued ever since the failure of the sugarcane crops in 1875. Labourers are in great requisition there, but owing to the present unhealthy state of the Madras Presidency, it is in the opinion of the Agent and the protector of emigrants, inadvisable and unsafe to send them until the prevailing epidemics entirely cease. The Mauritius authorities have been informed of the circumstance, and, until receipt of further instructions nothing is likely to be done so far as Madras is concerned.

THE following letter is said to have been received from Mr. Gladstone, in answer to the inquiry whether in his opinion the Church of Rome would be likely to gain by the disestablishment of the Church of England:—

"Sir,—I am not able to reply to your note as the importance of its subject and (I am sure) its sincerity would demand, but I may say that I have seen no reason to believe the Church of Rome to be upon the whole gaining ground in this country, and that I do not believe that the congregations of the Church of England, either as a State Church or otherwise, are disposed to join it. By reference to the Irish Church Act you will see the legal conditions under which that Church was placed as a body by its disestablishment.—Your faithful servant, W. E. GLADSTONE.—February 8."

AMONG the clerkships in the Civil Service about to be competed for this month are two junior clerkships in the Colonial Office. The salaries commence at £250 per annum and rise by yearly increments to £600. Promotions are made from this class to the two higher classes paid respectively £700 to £800 and £900 to £1,000. Furnished rooms in the Colonial Office buildings, with special allowances, are assigned to two of the clerks. This is the first occasion on which any of the more highly paid clerkships in the Civil Service have been offered to open competition, and it is to be anticipated that the substantial advantages now offered, coupled with the nature of the work, will attract distinguished University men to whom a clerkship has not hitherto offered sufficient inducements.

THE fact of the Queen having conferred the Order of the Garter upon Prince William of Prussia has given rise to a good deal of diplomatic gossip, the *World* says. The subject has been more especially canvassed since the announcement that the German Crown Prince is about to visit our Court. Both circumstances are regarded as a sign that there is a disposition on both sides to closer relations between the two countries, and it is even positively said that Prince Bismark is not averse to this idea. The decorations which have just been showered upon Count Munster are considered as a proof that the German Government is highly satisfied with His Excellency's conduct in reference to the Eastern Question. That Baron Werther has not shared in any of the diplomatic honours which have been flying about is a fact which has caused much comment in official quarters.

A SHORT summary of the Parisian fashions of the day may be useful to those of my fair readers, a writer in the *World* says, who honour these columns by perusing them. It may save them the trouble of wading through the astounding verbiage of those magazines which devote themselves to the clothing of the female form divine. But it will pretty well describe in a few lines what Madame Troisétoiles of Pannier-street elaborates into many pages. Have your dress made so tight and close-fitting that you cannot walk; your trains so long that no one else can move without walking on them: your collars so high that you cannot turn your heads, and happily therefore have less chance of turning mine; your pockets placed so low in the dress that you can not put your hands into them; boots in which you will certainly stumble when you walk; and mysterious knots and bows so cunningly devised as to render a standing, rather than a sitting, posture the more preferable.

SINCE the publication of the Report of the Royal Commission on Army Promotion and Retirement, the Admiralty has instituted an inquiry into the state of promotion in the commissioned ranks of the Royal Marines, with a view of ensuring the earlier advancement of the junior grades of officers; and we are glad to be able to state, for the information of those concerned, that a scheme has been drawn up which will have the effect of removing in a large measure, if not effectually, the present cause of discontent. The main principle of the scheme consists in the clearing away of seniors, thus offering to all who enter the distinguished corps a fair hope of enjoying the emoluments of the higher executive, as distinguished from non-combatant ranks, within reasonable time. The principle is one which will recommend itself to all who have given attention to the subject of promotion. Altogether, we believe the new regulations, which will be published in the form of an order in Council, promise to satisfy the demands of those in whose especial interest they have been framed.

THE intelligence of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India must have been considerably exercised last Saturday, says the *Pioneer*, when he received the telegram from the Poona and Sholapore Sarvajanick Sabhas. Even if he knew who the Sarvajanick Sabhas were, and this we doubt, he could hardly have known what to say to their protestations, to their "grief for Poona and Sholapore." These men have telegraphed to the Secretary of State, to the *Times*, and to Mr. Fawcett, preferring him, it seems, to Messrs. Gladstone and Freeman, as wosefully as the Britons when they wrote to Aetius. The groans of the Sarvajanick Sabhas are in this wise: "Local and Supreme Governments applied to, refuse redress. Times critical * * * Children get one pice (this must have set His Excellency thinking), hence hundreds die of starvation or cholera from bad food." The times would certainly be critical if native associations were able to gain anything by appeals of this kind. It is to be hoped, however, that the Sarvajanick Sabhas will only earn for themselves the reputation of foolishness; though whether their interference has been due to causes still more reprehensible, we cannot say. One thing, however, is clear, that the Sholapore strikes were partly encouraged by native subordinates who found their profits reduced when task work and better supervision were introduced.

MR. CHARLES MATHEWS has sent the following characteristic letter to the *Times* in reply to the statements which have been freely made that he had been writing a history of his life and that the first volume had already been published. He writes:—

Sir,—A paragraph, where originating I know not, has 'gone the rounds,' as it is called, of the papers, to the effect that I am writing my biography, and that the first volume is already completed. I cannot express the pleasure I feel at this announcement. I have long wished I had the industry to undertake something of the sort, and will not deny that I have more than once taken up my pen for the purpose—perhaps, may some day do so again—but I had no idea that I had proceeded so far in the work. What a world of trouble it appears I have been saved, and I am naturally curious to see the result of my labours.

Can you oblige me with the information where a copy of my first volume can be obtained, as it may materially aid me in my progress with my second, which I shall certainly undertake at once, now that I find the task so easy? Some spirit medium must have been kindly assisting me in the matter, and no one, I can assure you, can be more surprised than myself at hearing how industriously I have been employed. It inspires me with fresh courage to continue my labours; my only fear being that I shall see my second volume, like my first, announced as finished before I have time to begin it.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.—C. J. MATHEWS.

THE following remarkable article of the St. Petersburg *Golos* on the impending decomposition of the Turkish Empire and the temporizing policy which should be pursued by Russia with a view to further this end is published in the *Times*:—

"The latest Constantinople events supply matter for reflection. If outside of the Turkish editorial offices at Vienna, Paris, Cologne, &c., there have been any sanguine enough to believe in the continued existence of the Turkish Empire, they will now admit their mistake. A few days ago the Russian Chancellor asked the European Governments to declare their intentions with reference to Oriental affairs. The Porte has been the first to answer this question. The import of the reply given by the Porte is simply this:—The Ottoman Empire is asking for a respite that it may die a natural death. Decay has already set in. The seeming revival under Midhat proves a mere spasmodic convulsion preceding the agonie which is to finish the sufferings of the incurable patient. All we have to do is to wait for the new institutions to be realized in accordance with the Sovereign will, when decomposition will set in, and the corpse will have to be carried to the grave. The pause which has supervened in the diplomatic negotiations affords a good opportunity for the funeral of the Turkish corpse. Provided certain police measures are taken to watch the hopeless sufferer in his final paroxysms, doctors may quietly go home and leave everything to its natural course. Indeed, it is desirable that negotiations should not be speedily resumed. The death struggle of this effete organism is an event of unprecedented importance, and may give rise to unexpected incidents, the anarchy which may daily break out in the capital and the Provinces of the Turkish Empire may entail fearful sufferings, not only upon the inhabitants of Turkey, but also those of neighbouring States. It is, therefore, imperative that European troops should be kept in readiness to restore order on the Balkan Peninsula, and to protect the Christian tribes from extermination and worse than Bulgarian horrors. The Russian troops on the Turkish frontier may yet tender excellent service to the Rayah subjects of the Porte and to European civilization at large. After what has happened, all honest observers of current events will agree that the question whether Russia has been authorized by the Powers to coerce the Porte should be dropped as unmeaning. Before long all Europe will look upon such coercion as a truly philanthropic proceeding. We have only to wait a little longer to witness this result. And to wait is easy considering there is no need to carry on actual war against a State in the moribund condition of the Ottoman Empire. No foreign enemy could destroy Turkey with the rapidity she employs in destroying herself. But, without actually declaring war, our Army may be called upon to fulfil a task in Turkey such as has never been accomplished by European troops before. These considerations should restrain our military ardour, and teach the impatient friends of the Turkish Christians that they have no reason to be dissatisfied with our reserve. We shall be on the spot in time to save our co-religionists from the danger of being crushed under the crumbling ruins of the Turkish State. It is better for the Christians, as it is better for us that we should wait for the disintegrating process to make some progress. Premature interference on our part might stay the decomposition of the corpse. This temporizing policy does not prevent our gathering a military force strong enough to face all possible events on the Balkan Peninsula."

THE TOWER OF SILENCE CEREMONY AT NOWSARI.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NOWSARI, 8TH MARCH.

THIS morning between 6 and 10 o'clock, the inaugural ceremony connected with the foundation-work of a new Tower of Silence at Nowsari was performed, in accordance with the ancient rites of Zoroastrianism, in the presence of an assemblage of about five thousand Parsees. The preparations that were in progress during nearly a month past; the supplies that were being laid in store for the masses of people who were expected to pour into the city; the repairs that were being made to the road leading to the Towers of Silence; the unusual activity with which the Parsee residents were putting their houses in order, &c., had invested the coming event with an interest far exceeding its real importance to the general community. The result, however, as far as it manifested itself to-day, has been one of great magnitude; and it would tend, I believe, to make the event memorable in the annals of Nowsari for a long time to come.

Of the immense gathering, about one half came from Ahmedabad, Surat, Broach, Anklesur, and other places in Gujerat; more than one-fourth from Bombay; while the remaining portion might be placed to the credit of Nowsari and adjacent villages. During the last five days and more, about 700 persons came in by the B. B. and C. I. Railway in small instalments. Yesterday (Wednesday), however, a larger influx of visitors was recorded by the railway authorities:—A mixed train from Surat brought 224 Parsees; the mail train from Ahmedabad brought 200; and the mixed and the mail train from Bombay brought 650 and 400 persons respectively. In the course of last night, many persons had been travelling from their villages in bullock carts and arrived in Nowsari early this morning. About the same time a special train, which came in from Surat, helped to swell the number of Zoroastrian visitors to the city. Mr. Duxbury, the Traffic Manager, personally superintended the working of the mail train which left Bombay last night and arrived here at 3-30 a. m. this morning. The arrangements, even in the minutest particulars, were, I am told, made with a special aim to promote the comfort and convenience of all, and with that precision and considerateness which have made Mr. Duxbury so very popular with railway travellers in general.

About an hour after the departure of the mail train from Bombay last night, started a special accelerated train with a mixed crowd of passengers. It consisted of fourteen third-class, two second-class, and one first-class carriages, with two brakes—in all nineteen carriages. It left Church Gate Station at 10 p. m. in charge of Mr. Tudball, Traffic Superintendent, who travelled with it a part of the way to Nowsari. Shortly before the special started, the platform of the station was more densely crowded than it has ever been known to have been in the recollection of the oldest railway traveller. There were Parsee mammas with babes hanging to their breasts, and young Parsee ladies by their sides, who had been taught by their family priests to regard attendance at the performance of ceremonies connected with a Tower of Silence as an act of exemplary piety;—there was the old orthodox Parsee, with a growing dimness in his eyes, with a faltering voice and a tottering step, leaning heavily on his crutch, who looked upon attendance at the ceremony as a talisman which would help to open the gates of paradise to him;—there was the gaily dressed young Parsee of the period, who entertained at the best an equivocal sense of the piety or value attaching to the ceremony;—and there were little Parsee boys and girls, who cared little for, and understood less of either its piety or efficacy. As the train was about to start, I heard a European gentleman make a remark upon a peculiar feature of it, which did not strike me before. He said it was "a purely Parsee train." And so it was; for the driver was a Parsee; the guard was a Parsee; and the whole of the passengers were Parsees. There was not among them a single member of another sect; for what business could he have to go by the special to the "City of the Ceremony?" As the special was winding itself out of the station, those who were present to see friends and relations off gave three cheers, which were soon re-echoed by persons who were waiting for the special at the Marine Lines station. Indeed, until the train whistled out of Bandora station, cheers—hearty, ringing cheers which filled the air—seemed to form the watch-word and reply. The special was not intended to stop long at any station beyond Bandora, until it reached Nowsari; but on the way thither, we had to pick up numbers of passengers who were waiting at some of the minor stations for the arrival of the special. Two of the carriages were occupied by Parsee females. And how did the younger portion of the 600 or 700 male and female passengers, whom the special carried, while away their time during the journey? The women sang favourite *gurbees* (ditties) in chorus, while the young men amused themselves by singing Hindustani and other songs. The falling voices of a set of singers in one carriage were oft and anon taken up by fresh sets of singers in other carriages, at distances from each other, t—one set trying to outvie the other in respect of the relative powers of their lungs;—and in this way, from midnight until the train steamed into Nowsari station at 4-50 a. m., the male singers managed between them to disturb the slumbers of their fellow passengers and made the very jungles ring hideous with their cries!

Leaving the station as quickly as they could, the passengers made desperate efforts to get into bullock hackeries, a large number of which were ready to receive them. The bulk of them were accommodated; but many were left behind without a hackery to take them into the city. The gentleman at whose expense the Tower of Silence is to be built, Mr. Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tatta, had engaged from 300 to 400 carts for driving the visitors from the station into the city, a distance of about two miles, at two annas per head. But numbers of these carts had taken away the passengers who arrived by the mail train half an hour or so before the special, and have not had time to return to the station. A booth for the sale of refreshments had been erected near the station, where many of those who were unavoidably left behind had to drown their vexation in the cups of tea and coffee which were freely offered for their relaxation from the fatigue of the journey. In the city Mr. Nusserwanjee Tatta had made every practicable arrangement for the convenience of the visitors. In Nowsari nearly all the Parsee residents possess houses of their own; and all these, numbering about 1,800, afforded accommodation to the friends and acquaintances of the owners. To provide board and lodging for the rest, several temporary hotels had been improvised in prominent parts of the city. Chief among these were four hotels opened in Khurshed-Varree, where long *mandavs* had been put up and where meals were served at fixed rates. Through the good offices of Rao Bahadoor Luxmonrao Jugonnath, the Sooba of Nowsari, Mr. Nusserwanjee Tatta had entered into arrangements with the provision-dealers of the city, which restrained them effectually from raising the prices of articles of food. The arrangements were highly to be commended; for a combination among the tradespeople to raise prices in general would have told disastrously upon the permanent residents of the city and become a heavy tax upon the pockets of the congregation of visitors. Khurshed-Varree presented a novel spectacle. The approach to it had been decorated with strings of paper bannerets, while a company of native musical instrument-beaters, who were stationed in the entrance, were meant to remind the people that the day was sacred to feasting and public rejoicing. Entering the gate, you saw busy crowds of holiday makers—men, women and children—making purchases at confectionery and other shops. A long passage—decorated on each side with pillars covered with evergreens, and supporting coloured lanterns—led you to the spacious, well-protected *mandavs*, which were kept cool with festoons of leaves and flowers. Here on the ground, covered with matting, were seated detachments of men, women, and children, forming, as it were, so many distinct families, some of whom were simply lounging and talking, while others were engaged with their meals, which were served on fresh plantain leaves spread upon the ground. Some of the principal Parsee streets in the city were decorated with flags and bannerets, stretching from one end to the other, which contributed their share to the public rejoicing. Crowds of eight-seers-and-tom-tom beaters wandered from place to place, and their presence in the streets added to the general liveliness of the occasion.

Thanks to the public spirit and good sense of the Sooba, the roads leading to the Towers of Silence had been watered and otherwise fitted for the unusual strain to which they were to be put during the day. From 6 o'clock in the morning, the carts, which had carried the visitors from the station to the city, were again put into requisition to take them to the high ground on which the Towers of Silence are situated near the village of Veravur, about two miles from Nowsari and four from the railway station. Veravur lies to the north-east of Nowsari, from which two roads lead to the Towers—one a raised footpath for the use of and accessible to Parsees only; the other a public road full of ruts and hollows and a deep coating of dust. The private road is raised on masonry arches in places which, in the monsoon, are filled with large sheets of water which rendered access to the Towers impossible except by boats, in which the dead bodies had formerly to be carried. The public road is, notwithstanding the efforts of Mr. Tatta and the Sooba, in an execrable condition; and the carts were at times involved in clouds of dust which rendered them invisible from a distance. Outside the enclosure wall of the Towers, several booths had been erected for the sale of sweetmeats and refreshments, while on one side of the gateway is a room containing chatties filled with drinking water for the use of Parsees. Here also the pious Zoroastrian washes his hands, feet, and face before he enters the enclosure and commences to say his prayers for the dead. Close to the gate, inside the enclosure wall, were put up two large *mandavs* for affording shelter to the visitors from the sun, the ground being covered with matting. There are already three Towers of Silence built within the enclosure, which is about 30,000 square yards in extent, one of which is said to be 350 years old, having been built at the expense of one Menoocherska, who was a Dowan to a King of Delhi. Only one of the three is in use at present; and the fact was pretty clearly evidenced by a number of vultures which had perched over the top of the wall.

The foundations for the Tower to be built at Mr. Tatta's expense have been laid in a high piece of ground within the enclosure, at a distance of about 70 feet from, and in a straight line with, the outer gateway. The building of the Tower is likely to occupy a year and a half, and its estimated cost amounts to Rs. 70,000. A circular *mandav* had been erected over the mouth of the circular hollow dug for the foundations of the Tower. Benches had been placed in the *mandav* for the accommodation of the visitors, who were protected from accidents by a bamboo railing fixed over the hollow. A portion of the *mandav* had been turned into a compartment for the use of females, of whom about 700 were present. No raised seats had been provided; and the visitors, instead of sitting on the benches, chose to stand upon them in order to have a look at the performance of the ceremony at the foundation. The result was a general rush and crush, causing some dissatisfaction and not a little discomfort to the visitors, all of whom, except a few priests and half a dozen Parsee gentlemen, had to be up on their legs for more than three hours.

The Tower is to be 70½ feet in diameter, the width of the surrounding wall being 4½ feet. The inner diameter will be 61½ feet. In the middle of the Tower is a well, 20 feet in diameter, in the north-east, south-east, north-west, and south-west corners of which are cut four outlets or passages, each 4½ feet wide, which will communicate with four wells to be dug at equal distances from the Tower. The four outlets divide the inner space into four oblong blocks, which stand at each corner of the well, and are intended to contain slabs for the exposure of dead bodies. Matter issuing from dead bodies trickles down into the well, and is carried by the outlets into the four wells, which are covered up. Looking at the outlines of the Tower to-day, you saw the surface of the four blocks three feet lower than the surface of the ground; the bottom of the well three feet lower than the surface of the blocks; and the four outlets sloping from the bottom of the well down to the foundations of the wall, which are 7½ feet deep from the surface of the ground. The two priests, who officiated to-day, got on the top of one of the blocks, then got down into the well, and by means of one of the outlets or passages, got finally to the foundations of the outer wall. They then fixed in the ground four huge iron nails, each about a maund in weight, facing each of the four outlets or passages; and a similar nail in the centre of the well. In the foundations of the outer wall, they then fixed thirty-six smaller nails, cross-ways, at a short distance from each other, there thus being nine nails to each of the four blocks. They next fixed a large nail in the entrance of each of the outlets from the well; also sixty-four nails on both sides of each outlet, that is thirty-two on each side, making in all 301 nails, large and small. With a large bundle of yarn, the priests went the round of the nails three times, and interwove a warp round the nails, giving three threads to each nail. A communication was thus established by means of the yarn between all the 301 nails; and the ceremony concluded about 9-15 a. m., when the priests got out. The spectators, each according to his means, then threw silver and copper coins into the well—an example which was followed by the females. Among the Bombay Parsees present at the ceremony were observed Messrs. Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tatta, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I., Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Jehangir Hormusjee, Ardasir Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Ardasir Framjee Moos, Hormusjee N. Saklatwalla, Jamsetjee N. Tatta, Nanabhoy R. Ranina, Sorabjee N. Cooper, D. M. Kapadia, Dhunjeesha M. Karaka, Pallonjee Framjee Mehta, Perozsha N. Jeejeebhoy, Cowasjee Dinshaw Petit, Ardasir Nusserwanjee Mody, Ardasir Dossbhoy Moonshee, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and others.

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I., addressing Mr. Nusserwanjee Tatta, wished success to the pious work which had been begun that day. He felt sure it would be a memorable day in the annals of the city. Mr. Tatta deserved the thanks of the Zoroastrain community for having taken upon himself the expense and trouble of building a Tower—a work in the successful completion of which, even when assisted by the subscriptions of the entire community, many obstacles had to be encountered. Mr. Byramjee wished every success to the work and prayed for God's blessing upon it, and that it might be brought to a successful close. And when its completion was secured, he wished that the people of Nowsari might increase in numbers and prosperity, and that the building might be used as little as possible. (Loud cheers.)

Dustoor Cursetjee Jamsejee Jamasp-Asana, in the name of the Parsee community of Nowsari, thanked Mr. Tatta for the benevolent and pious work he had undertaken at considerable expense, assuring him that his name would be blessed by future generations of the Parsee inhabitants. He had placed them under deep obligations by his exertions on behalf of the people of the city, who wished him every success, prosperity, and long life. (Cries of amen, amen.)

Mr. Nusserwanjee Tatta, in acknowledging thanks, said he had only done his duty towards the town, which he felt a pleasure in calling the place of his birth. (Applause.)

The vast congregation then dispersed. Mr. Tatta declined to receive shawls which had been brought by some of the Dustoors, Patels, Desais, and shettias for presentation to him. In the evening many of the houses and streets were partially lighted in honour of the event of the day.

At 5 p. m., a special, with many of the visitors from Gujerat, left for Surat.

At 10 p. m., Mr. Duxbury, in charge of the special return train, left for Bombay. Most of the carriages were unoccupied, the visitors having chosen to rest themselves after the fatigues of the day and the preceding night.

This evening, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit were invited by the Sooba to the court-house, where they were received with great courtesy. Mr. Byramjee thanked the Sooba for the interest he evinced in the welfare of the Parsee community of Nowsari, expressing a hope that improvements in the city would continue as they had begun, and that the people would be exempted from any heavy taxation. The Sooba has placed half a dozen sowars at the disposal of Mr. Byramjee as well as Mr. Dinshaw Petit during their stay at Nowsari.

The Tower of Silence will be kept open for inspection for a week, during which it is expected many more Parsees would visit it. The coins thrown into the well would, it is believed, amounts to about Rs. 2,000, which will be distributed to the priests.

NATIVE PUFFING AT AHMEDABAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to contradict the gross misstatement contained in your Ahmedabad correspondent's letter, quoted in the local columns of your issue of the 2nd instant, under the heading of "Native Puffing."

1. The telegram referred to by your said correspondent was sent by me at the request and expense of several influential citizens of Ahmedabad immediately after the meeting held at the Hon'ble Mr. Ironside's residence, on the 22nd ultimo, under the presidency of Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao Hurri, and *not* at the desire of Mr. Cowasjee Muncherjee, as is insinuated by your said correspondent.

2. Mr. Cowasjee Muncherjee was *not* present at the said meeting and had *no* connection whatsoever with the said telegram.

3. There is nothing in the telegram which was not said at the said meeting, and it is glaringly evident from its wording that it was not written with a view to misrepresent facts or for the purpose of "puffing."

4. I still maintain that the words "commendable acts," on which your correspondent lays great stress, are not in the least ill-natured, and that Mr. Cowasjee Muncherjee fully deserves the high compliment which the people of Ahmedabad intend to pay him. In conclusion, I publicly challenge your correspondent to give out his true name and address and to prove that the facts stated in the telegram were untrue.—Yours, &c.,

POORSHOTAM MANSOOKH JOSHY,
Librarian, Hemabhai Institute.

Ahmedabad, 8th March.

THE ASSAULT ON A EUROPEAN AT AHMEDABAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter and telegram that your correspondent, apparently a very excitable *gentleman*, has sent you from here about the unfortunate row that took place during my absence in my compound between my neighbour Mr. Grogan and two of my servants, are, I find, of the most sensational character. I am glad to be able to mention here that the much-to-be-regretted affair is in a fair way to be settled quietly and amicably. But yet I cannot help showing up the untrustworthiness of your correspondent, who has so rashly rushed into print not only to foment needless animosity where it did not exist, but also to carelessly alarm Mr. Grogan's friends and relatives by his wild statements. He states in his letter that the passage, which was one of the main causes of the row, is common to both the bungalows. This is not true; for the gate in it was put there expressly to cut off communication between the two compounds. Again, when alluding to Mr. Grogan's wounds, your correspondent uses the expression "most awful," thereby intending to convey to your readers that they were the only result of causing death. Mr. Grogan was certainly hurt in the scuffle, but the wounds could not have been "most awful" when, as I am told, he was able to attend the cotton market, an unbuilt place, on the third or fourth day of the row. So much for your correspondent's truthfulness, and his love of fairness must be on a par with it when he deliberately prays for a year of Russian rule in this "fair citie" of Bhownuggur whose authorities have, to the best of my knowledge, done nothing either to bring about the scuffle, or to impede the course of justice.—Yours, &c.

T. R. FERNANDEZ.

Bhownuggur, 6th March.

POLICE AND JUGGLERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you inform me whether it is the duty of the Bombay policeman to bully every inoffensive Indian juggler he may see in the vicinity of Watson's Hotel? Whenever one of these men comes, squats down on the side of the road or edge of the pavement (*sic*), *pulls out his sausan* and commences his tricks, then also shortly comes a policeman and after a pointed and pithy conversation, there follows a seizure of apparatus and a speedy and unceremonious departure. On the other hand that there should be no inequality, the shilgreens are allowed to block up the whole road preventing your getting *straight* by, the policeman having occasionally, *pour passer le temps*, an altercation with the drivers accompanied with a defiant amount of gesticulations, threatenings, and flourishings that would do very well for a children's pantomime, but here, alas! the result is absolutely nothing except to cause me a deal of amusement. I have no doubt, however, that I am very childish and ignorant, and that the Bombay policeman is, on the whole, clever, and with but a shining light, not to mention anything about a dark lantern. My reason for troubling you is owing to my being afraid that the Indian juggler will become extinct and the griffins lose a characteristic exhibition.

ABBEY.

BOMBAY.

THE MARINE BATTALION.—The Marine Battalion or Bombay Regiment will parade with band and colours this afternoon at 5-15 P. M. on the general parade ground.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Bishop Marvin, of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South) will (D.V.) preach in Dean Lane Hall, Fort, to-morrow at 11 A.M. and at Falkland Road Hall at 6 P.M., and the Rev. H. Hendrix, who is accompanying him in his travels, at Falkland Road Hall at 11 A. M.

THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, AHMEDNUGGUR.—We understand that the Government of Bombay intend abolishing the Small Cause Court in Ahmednuggur. Mr. Cursetjee M. Cursetjee has therefore been transferred from Ahmednuggur to Ahmedabad,

his Majesty, but not signed. These documents were reports sent in by the secret police, detailing conversations overheard in *cafes*.

In one such unknown speaker had said that Midhat intended to make use of the projected National Assembly to found a Republic, and have himself elected President, as Napoleon had done. Midhat laughed at such silly suppositions, and observed that the police might have been right to make the reports, but those who gave ear to such absurdities were to be blamed.

He did not see the Sultan himself, but his Majesty defended the course he had taken by Article 113 of the new Constitution, which Midhat had always strongly objected to, and concerning which he had even had disputes with the Sultan himself for at least 20 days.

Midhat eventually gave way because he was anxious to see the Constitution promulgated without further loss of time hoping that the opportunity would occur for rescinding the objectionable clause. He drew attention to the fact that according to its provisions treason must be proved by a tribunal or a commission, but as he felt any protest would naturally be in effectual he went on board.

It is noteworthy that the Sultan himself violated the Constitution, while pretending to invoke it.

All day the vessel lay in the sea of Marmora, opposite Midhat's house, whence his effects were brought to him.

He attributes his downfall to Russian influence working on cogenial materials in discontended members, especially Mahmoud Dahmad Pasha, of the Palace party. He absolves Edhem from any complicity in the intrigue, and believes him not opposed to reform, but fears that the machinery of the Constitution may suffer when the inventor's hand is absent.

He thinks it as well that the Sultan should have to make a trial of the situation with some other man.

Midhat refers with manifest pleasure to the tone and language of the European Journals with which (English and French) his table is strewn. He is personally grateful for the repose afforded him, and anxious to avoid all demonstrations either by Government or people, only being desirous to move to some warmer climate, as he is suffering from rheumatism, and finds Brindisi cold and damp.

He has received invitations from London and Paris, but wishes to shun capital cities. He hesitates between Nice and Naples, and will probably start for the latter to-morrow, thence proceeding *incognito* northward.

Midhat speaks without a tinge of bitterness or apparent disappointment at the course events have taken, but is depressed, because he found here a telegram awaiting him announcing the death of his son-in-law, who had been some time ailing, and expired on the day of his enforced departure.

The ex-Grand Vizier denies the truth of the report of correspondence being discovered prejudical to his honour. When asked to what place he would prefer to be taken he chose Brindisi, because it involved the shortest sea voyage.

Midhat does not hesitate to state that he encouraged the publication of the new pamphlet, "Les Responsabilites," the documents referred to in which are all authentic.

BRINDISI, FEB. 14 (11 P.M.)

In a further conversation which I had with Midhat Pasha reference was made to stories that had been told about himself in the journals of Constantinople. With regard to the great majority of these apocryphal narrations, the ex-Grand Vizier declared that the only feeling he had was simply one of amusement. They were all of them entirely and obviously untrue. There was one statement, however, made by a leading Levantine newspaper regarding which he confessed having experienced real annoyance.

It was narrated with much circumstantiality that certain documents of a seriously compromising character were shown him at the Palace, and that on being confronted with them he confessed their genuineness, and at once preferred to accept banishment rather than run the risk of a public trial.

With warmth he declared that not only was this account utterly untrue, but that it was a most unjustifiable attack on his honour. He appealed to his past career to show that he had always had the courage of his opinions. A quarter of a century ago he had taken a course exactly the opposite of that now imputed to him. At that time, being private secretary to the Council of State, the Grand Vizier brought forward accusations against him, and, in spite of the advice of Ali Pasha, he insisted on clearing himself of the imputations by a trial.

In regard to the present matter, I am bound to state that Midhat's proofs appeared to me incontrovertible. If, as he says, the documents were of such a nature that he could not contradict them, they have been printed by any one of the many journals so favourably affected towards the Government? If, on the other hand, the fact is that they cannot be produced, is it not, he asks, disgraceful for any Government thus to calumniate a man whom they have banished?

Of the Sultan personally Midhat Pasha speaks with generosity. His opinion is that "his Majesty is a man of a good heart, but under bad influence."

"Russian intrigue," Midhat says, "is very powerful among the smaller officials of the Palace, and these are the persons who have swayed the Sultan in the manner we have seen."

Midhat referred to one of the "documents" just mentioned to explain how this intrigue was carried on. The most important of them was a police report, detailing a conversation between two soldiers in barracks—the speakers attributing treasonable designs to the Grand Vizier. All this had been overheard and carefully noted down. "Although," said Midhat, "it was quite right that the police should fully report such a matter to the responsible Minister, it was absurd seriously to place such a document in the hands of the Sultan."

In point of fact it was, he believes, part of a scheme which had been prepared for several days. The reports referred to were not recent but old, and the pilot of the Izzedin, the war-ship which took him away, had, he found, been engaged for the purpose four days beforehand.

Another rumour which the ex-Vizier contradicts as indicrously false is the statement that he opposed the Sultan's wish to employ Englishmen in the Ottoman service. The fact was that he laboured to obtain the assistance of Englishmen, and his administration at Rustchuk and Bagdad had been remarkable for the number of British subjects he had engaged in the service of the Porte.

It was also untrue, he assured me, that he had had any misunderstanding with Safvet Pasha, the Foreign Minister. On the question of concluding peace with Servia, and upon all others, the most perfect accord had subsisted between them.

The Pasha smiled at the notion that the Turkish Constitution was not altogether his work. In truth, it was only because pressure was brought to bear upon the Sultan simultaneously from various quarters that he was induced to sign it. To use his own words, Midhat asks, "Can people accustomed to the tyranny of the bastinado learn the principles of freedom in two months?"

To-morrow Midhat goes to Naples.

THE VERY PECULIAR PROSPECTS OF THE MONEY MARKET.

(*Economist*, Feb 3.)

THE prospects of the money market seem to us to be at this moment more peculiar than we almost ever remember them. The bullion in the Bank of England is ebbing away, and since the beginning of the year the following amounts have been taken:—

Week ending—	£
January 3	57,000
— 10	467,000
— 17	923,000
— 25	534,000
— 31	962,000
Since (2 days)	247,000
Total	3,120,000

And this is in addition to the large amount taken in the last half of last year. This process, if it goes on, would necessitate a rise in the Bank of England rate. But on the other hand, trade is not much improving, and therefore the trade demand for money is not augmenting. We seem, therefore, to be on the eve of a time when the Bank of England may have to raise its rate, though there may be nothing in the circumstances of the outer market requiring it, and though the "supply and demand" for money, as indicated by the amount of deposits seeking employment on the one hand, and the amount of bills and investments on the other, would by no means seem to require such a movement.

We repeatedly experienced such a time during the period when gold was being taken by Germany for coinage purposes, and the perplexity so caused was very great. The Bank of England raised its own rate, but the market only very slowly followed, which is critically important, for it is only a rise in market rate which will attract bullion here. Foreigners remit here according to what they find they can themselves make here, and not according to what the Bank of England or any other bank is charging. And it is probable that now the force of the Bank of England would be found to be less even than it was then. The power of the outer market seems to have grown in the interval more than the power of the Bank. And if this be so we shall have the same phenomena as in 1872 and 1873, only worse. We shall have the bullion in the Bank,—which is the basis of our credit,—as then, ebbing away, and we shall find the precautionary measures taken by the Bank even less promptly effectual than they were then.

For the next two months the tendency to this state of things will be counteracted by two causes—by the return of notes and coin from the interior, which will swell the reserve in the Banking Department of the Bank of England and will disincline the Bank to raise its rate; and by the payments of the revenue, which are so heavy in this quarter, and which will augment the power of the Bank if it should raise its rate. But after the close of this quarter, if the causes now in action upon the money market continue, we must expect to meet more or less of the difficulties which we have described.

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Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 8th March 1877.

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C. A. W. CAMERON,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 7th March 1877.

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MESSRS. C. MARCKS AND CO. having made special arrangements with some of the first manufacturing Houses in London and the Continent, are now in a position to meet the wants of the public in this line.

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Best Brazilian Pebble Spectacles (Convex and Concave) in Gold, Silver and Steel Frames.
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FRESH ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED.
GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' ONE AND TWO BUTTON GLOVES.
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FANCY BOXES.
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LADIES' TIES IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE COLOURS.
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FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
NO. 23, RAMPART ROW.

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following "SPECIAL WATCHES," which they can strongly recommend, and of which they receive "FRESH SUPPLIES" monthly.

THE 50 RS. WATCH,
in crystal case, half hunting and hunting cases.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. have received a "GOLD MEDAL" for the excellence of the Watch at the Broach Exhibition, and numerous recommendations from purchasers of the same (which can be forwarded if required.) Two years' guarantee given.

P.S.—Messrs. F., L. & Co. will be glad to engrave any purchaser's initials on the Watch if required, gratis

THE 40 RS. RAILWAY WATCH,
a crystal face Patent Lever Watch, in strong brass case, large figures and hands.
Specially recommended for rough usage or a district life. Two years' guarantee given.

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a very good common crystal face Watch, which, though cheap, is a really serviceable one, and can be guaranteed to give satisfaction. One year's guarantee given.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Among their very great variety of Clocks and Time-pieces, Messrs. F., L. & Co can greatly recommend their
"85 RS. PALANQUIN TIME-PIECE" WITH ALARUM,
AND
A ROUND BRASS TIME-PIECE, Rs. 40.

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THE BUNGALOWS TO LET for HOT SEASON, known as follows:—

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1720.
HEAD OFFICE: No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

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THE valuation of the "With Profit" Series of 1846, for the five years ending 31st December 1875, has just been completed, and the result is to give to the assured a cash Bonus of more than 29 per cent. of the premiums paid by them during the last five years, or a corresponding Reversionary Bonus varying in amount according to the age of the life assured. Large as have been the former Bonuses, this is a more favourable result than on any previous occasion.

The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial period ending 31st December 1875, declared on Policies on which five annual Premiums had been paid:—

Age entry	Sum Assured.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to Sum Assured.
20	£ 1,000	£ 29 3 0	£ 77 17 0
30	,, 1,000	,, 36 16 0	,, 84 1 0
40	,, 1,000	,, 47 5 0	,, 90 9 0
50	,, 1,000	,, 65 15 0	,, 105 14 0

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds.

The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has affected the Bonuses declared by some offices, which cannot be the case in this Corporation.

The Total Life Funds on 31st December 1875 amounted to £16,84,282.

Prospectuses and Forms of application can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Bombay, 12th June 1876.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

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The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCIII.) empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY PERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.

Parsees and Armenian lives ins